

Cal.



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 11, 1924
OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR RICHARDSON •
CONSCRIPTION FOR LABOR
GUARD PROPERTY; IGNORE WORKERS
WANT PROPER HEARING
PLAY YOUR OWN PART

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

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Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Home Clothing Company, 2500 Mission.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Maker.s
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Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Nash Motors Company.
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1924

No. 11

:- Open Letter to Gov. Richardson :-

San Francisco, California, March 31, 1924.
Governor Friend W. Richardson,
Sacramento, California.

Dear Governor Richardson:

An impossible situation on the Industrial Accident Commission necessitated the voluntary act on my part of presenting my resignation. This open letter to you and to the citizens of California is non-political in character. I supported you when you ran for the State Printer nomination in 1910. You were defeated. A few months later a vacancy occurred in the office. You earnestly desired the appointment. Strong opposition developed to your candidacy. I was asked to present my name. The political situation was such, and the friends urging my candidacy so influential, that I believe my application would have received serious consideration, especially as I possessed the technical qualifications required for the office. I declined the solicitations and urged your appointment. From that time to the present we have been on friendly terms. I voted for you for Governor and contributed to a fund to aid your election.

My colleagues on the Commission have been flooding the mails during the past few months with "boost" articles elaborating this exact text: "The Industrial Accident Commission is in a better condition and position today to care for its multitudinous and important activities than it has been since its inception." Continually references are made to an alleged saving of \$300,000 for the biennium.

These articles and statements are not even tintured with the truth. They come perilously near gambling with the lives and limbs of the wage earners of California. It is impossible now to more than briefly sketch some of the reasons why the publicity lacks foundation.

The 1923 Death List.

There were 716 industrial deaths in 1923, more than ever before in the history of California. A review of the reports show that during the first six months of 1923 there were 341 deaths and during the last six months under the reduced budget there were 375 deaths. Additional deaths may have to be recorded for the last six months, because occasionally men die months or years after receiving injuries. This tells the true story more eloquently than any words that can be written.

Permanent and Temporary Injuries.

For the first time in the Commission's history it is impossible to report the number of permanent and temporary industrial injuries in California. The reduced budget cut the statistical department to less than a skeleton force. There are between 1000 and 1500 accident reports received each day in the San Francisco office. They are piled in stacks with hundreds of thousands of other similar reports. The valuable information they contain is lost to employers and employees and to those desirous of learning of the hazards of the different industries in determining insurance rates. Letters received from United States Government officials asking for the data, and from the National Safety Council and from other state officials, have necessitated replies that no longer is the State of California able to supply the information that all other states consider fundamental to their existence. Safety

work needs to be directed to the greatest need as disclosed by statistics. The League of Nations has just issued a book on accident statistics and gave first place to California's 1921 records. California today is not keeping such records.

The Argonaut Disaster.

The other day I saw a picture of men digging 170 odd graves at Castlegate, Utah. I sorrowfully recalled the 47 mounds in the cemetery at Jackson, California. The lesson of that tragic disaster has been lost to state officials. Two bills sponsored by the Industrial Accident Commission to lessen the hazards taken by miners passed the last State Legislature by almost unanimous votes. You vetoed both bills. One would have cost a small amount of money for a rescue station on the Mother Lode, and the cost might have saved many precious lives in an emergency. The other bill, if it had been signed, would have improved the second exit law. The signing would not have cost the State of California one cent. It was co-operatively presented by the Commission and the mine owners. The Assemblyman who introduced the bill has written several letters to you asking the reason, or reasons, for the veto. No reply has been given the inquirer.

State inspection of mines for accident prevention has been abandoned, or practically so, under the new budget.

The people of California should know these facts. They have a terrible significance.

Closing of Offices.

The reduced budget made it obligatory to close the Commission's branch offices in Eureka, Fresno and San Diego. Three able men, one in each of the cities named, gave help to the disabled workers, information to employers, and saved formal hearings and expense to the State. Their services were generous. They were paid on a part-time basis. Many complaints have been registered by citizens against the closing of these offices.

Rehabilitation Department.

About sixty per cent of the permanent injuries sustained by California's citizens each year are chargeable to industrial operations. The one man employed by the Commission to co-operate with the Rehabilitation Division of the State Board of Education was among the number discharged last June. There was no duplication of work. The Federal law requires the Commission's co-operation. Disabled men received assistance in many ways, especially in training them and then aiding them to find new employment. California is the first state to withdraw from co-operation with the United States Government, and the reports from Washington lament the fact in emphatic terms that after June 30th next the financial association between Government and State will cease.

Families of the Industrially Killed.

A fine piece of work was done by a well-trained woman up to June 30th last. She was able to help the widows and children bear the shock that follows industrial death. Compensation is only paid in California for four and one-half years in death cases. Skillful guidance and planning kept many families away from the widows' pension fund after compensation payments stopped. Positions were found for older children or for the mothers, if the latter were not obliged to

stay home. Medical aid and dental care for those in need were procured without cost to the State. A goodly number of the dependents of the killed are of foreign birth and their helplessness in the time of bereavement occasionally makes them easy victims for those anxious to enrich themselves at the expense of the unfortunate.

State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Immediately on the reorganization of the Commission under your administration, C. B. Day was elected Manager of the State Fund at a salary of \$6000 a year. I was told he had had compensation experience in both Iowa and California. Meeting the gentleman for the first time after his election by a two to one vote, I asked him whether he had the experience mentioned. Frankly and truthfully he replied "No," but said he "had sold compensation insurance policies." On meeting his new associates in the State Fund, Mr. Day said: "I owe nothing to the Commission; the Governor put me in this job." The law requires the Commission to make the appointment. Its importance cannot be overestimated. Not only do Mr. Day's own statements admit inexperience for the position he now occupies, but his record fully substantiates the unfortunate fact. Mr. Day is stepson of Frank F. Merriam, manager of your campaign for Governor.

C. B. Morris was placed in the State Fund as assistant manager at \$5000 a year on March 1, 1924. There was no meeting of the Industrial Accident Commission to make such an appointment, nor does the Commission's minute book contain a reference to Mr. Morris. He has had compensation experience in the claims department of an insurance company, but certainly no experience with the State Compensation Insurance Fund. His appointment, in my opinion, is illegal, and insurance men freely discuss the source of his "political pull."

The splendid work of the State Fund's former manager, C. W. Fellows, followed by acting manager R. W. Pendegast, in building up an institution in California that has taken in premiums to the amount of over \$30,000,000, has received a severe setback. Edson S. Lott, president of the United States Casualty Company of New York, one of the ablest and most uncompromising opponents of state funds, wrote two or three years ago that there was only one successful state fund in the country. When he was asked for the name, he replied: "California." The same encomium would not come from Mr. Lott today. The morale of the force has been weakened. Men have been added for exclusively political reasons, over the heads of thoroughly competent and experienced employees who deserved advancement. Indications are that this course is to be continued. The best man on the staff was dismissed, despite his civil service standing. A woman member of the staff who possesses a splendid mentality and who worked her way up to a high position, was summarily discharged because her husband was suddenly found to be connected with a newspaper hostile to the administration.

It is a sad, long tale. I have the right to enter a vigorous protest, as a member of the Industrial Accident Commission at this writing, as a citizen and taxpayer, and, what is of considerable importance, as a policyholder in the State Compens-

sation Insurance Fund. The latter has lost large risks. While the business has increased, that is because of natural growth, and a fine force of men and women of the old regime in the majority of important position. The increase would have been much larger under proper management.

Reduction of Safety Activities.

More important than all else is the loss to the cause of accident prevention. Last June a trained corps of 28 skilled safety engineers, all under civil service, was reduced to 13, and stenographers and filing clerks had to be discharged with the 15 engineers. Insurance men tell us that 20 new business enterprises start in California each day. The population is increasing every twenty-four hours. Several hundred thousand men and women have been added to Los Angeles' population during the past two or three years. The old force of 28 engineers could not keep up with the calls and needs that follow the mandate that all places of employment shall be made safe for employees in the commonwealth of California.

What is the result? The wage earners, both organized and unorganized, are up in arms over the failure of the State to lead this vital work. Employers have expressed their regret at the short-sighted policy. The San Francisco Industrial Association of employers has just completed a survey of building operations. The report shows numerous flagrant violations of safety requirements, and nearly 100 photographs were attached to the report to illustrate actual conditions in San Francisco. The safety departments of the insurance companies keenly feel the loss of the Commission's former facilities.

A careful estimate warrants the statement that there are thousands of uninsured and uninspected boilers and elevators in California at this time, each one a risk to both employees and the public. It is out of the question to maintain adequate inspection of places of employment. It was necessary to abandon work that had been done in former years. Several of California's largest industries are without the services of a single safety engineer.

The men in the Safety Department have been with the Commission for years, excepting in one or two instances, and they are doing fine work today under distressing circumstances, and are simply overwhelmed.

In Conclusion.

This letter is based on an intimate experience as a member and former chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission for nearly thirteen years, since its inception, and a close study of the compensation problem for a longer period of time. I wish it were possible to have each reader visualize the more than 1,000,000 sufferers from industrial accidents in California during the past twelve years, and the army of from 7000 to 8000 of our fellow citizens who have given their lives to industry. The question should not be directed so much to the needs of the Commission, as to the amount of service due the men and women of California who go forth each day to face the hazards of employment. The possible tremendous saving of human life, stoppage of crippling, and reduction of insurance costs to employers, constitute real economy.

Sincerely yours,

WILL J. FRENCH.



CONSCRIPTION FOR LABOR.

Several proposals are pending in Congress to "conscript capital and labor at the next national emergency."

The term "national emergency" is not defined. It may mean anything.

One of these proposals would authorize the President to draft "such members of the unorganized militia as may be deemed necessary" whenever Congress declares "a national emergency" exists.

This would supplement the labor injunction, and would be a handy weapon for big business when confronted by an extensive strike.

The French government used this method several years ago when railroad strikers were "called to the colors." These workers, then in the uniform of the French army, were compelled to break their own strike.

Aside from this sinister feature of the proposal, there is no intention to conscript capital.

It is regulation of capital—price fixing by the government—that is provided. This was the rule, on a smaller scale, during the world war.

Regulation of capital is not unusual. In peace time the railroads and other public utilities are regulated.

It is now proposed to simply extend this regulation to all industry during war time. This will appeal to long-headed business men. It will tend to check inflation, which raises prices and causes popular unrest.

There will be profits under price regulation, though probably not so dangerously high as during the world war.

Big business may be willing to accept less tremendous profits, as this is too great a strain on the financial structure and breeds an ugly spirit among the populace.

In return for limiting profits to a "reasonable" figure big business hopes to secure the one thing it longs for—the control of workers.

It is planned to conscript labor. The worker will have no voice in his work or his wages.

Statesmen, business men and military men agree to this, while their publicity agents sugar-coat the plan by sly and untruthful reference to "conscription of capital."

Big business is not frightened. It understands. It helps spread the fiction that the proposed regulation of capital is sure-enough "conscription."

Labor believes there should be no favorites in the hour of common peril. When the nation is fighting for its existence there should be no privileged classes and no profits, even though these be "reasonable."

But special privilege will not agree to this. It concedes nothing. Instead, it would have the people believe it yields in a national crisis, while it plans to come out of the next war with increased power.

Control of prices is necessary for big business. Sky-rocketing values make labor restless.

If the workers are not brought to a fighting pitch because of profiteering, big business is hopeful that war-time conscription can be more easily enforced.

If the workers do not object too strongly to being the only ones who are conscripted in war time, big business will try to continue the system in peace time.

To make this possible the dollar must be held within "reasonable" bounds while the people are drugged by fairy tales of "conscripted capital."

PACKERS WIN SUIT.

Swift & Co., Chicago meat packers, have won their million-dollar suit in the court of claims against the government. The decision is a precedent for similar claims by other packers.

During the war the government contracted with the packers to produce "cured" bacon not of the ordinary commercial nature. When the armistice

was signed, the packers continued producing this bacon. No one in Washington told them to stop and, therefore, they had no official knowledge that the war was over.

Now Uncle Sam must pay millions because of this oversight that has proven most profitable to the packers.

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GUARD PROPERTY; IGNORE WORKERS.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the Federal Trade Commission can not examine the books of the American Tobacco Company to make a case against it.

The court opposes a "fishing expedition" into the corporation's papers in the hope that criminal action may be exposed. The court said:

"Common justice would seem to demand that before the business methods pursued by a corporation or an individual should be investigated, the party should be apprised either by a formal order or by notice of the extent of the proposed investigation, in order that a day in court may be accorded.

"This is essential to determining whether the commission is acting within its jurisdiction and to meet the charges preferred."

This solicitous regard for the rights of property is in startling contrast to the disregard of the rights of human beings when workers are arrested, fined and jailed by an injunction judge.

Then there is no demand that workers "have their day in court," or that "specific charges" may be filed against them.

Under the equity process courts issue orders that were never intended to apply to personal relations or human rights.

The law protects the meanest criminal in his right to be considered innocent until proven guilty.

The United States Supreme Court now throws its protecting arm around the books of corporations. These must not be touched until specific charges are filed, says the court.

But note what happens when an employer's attorney tells an equity judge his injunction is being violated.

Workers are arrested en bloc. Every right is swept from them. They are at the mercy of the injunction judge, who calls on them to "show cause why they should not be punished for contempt."

That is what the court says, but this is what the court means:

"I consider you guilty of violating my injunction. If you can not prove to my satisfaction that you did not violate it I will sentence you to jail."

There is no law or court rule to guide the injunction judge. There is no trial by jury. The worker is not presumed to be innocent, and the judge is privileged to give full sweep to his economic prejudices and class hates.

An act that is legal when no strike exists is a base conspiracy in the eyes of an injunction judge when workers are forced on strike to raise their living standard.

What would happen to that judge if he took this position with a horse thief or with a corporation charged with monopolistic practices?

The question answers itself.

When workers demand the same treatment accorded that horse thief or corporation, they are accused of "wanting to violate the law."

The labor injunction undermines our entire system of government.

It is revolutionary; it is cowardly and unfair.

Under it a judge not only usurps power, but he corrodes the popular mind to defend his usurpation.

The labor injunction has no place in the life of America. Workers will agitate against it until an enlightened public opinion drives it into oblivion.

All vast achievements are the result of a large number of persons uniting in a mutually helpful enterprise. Let us unite in demanding the union label, card and button.

WANT PROPER HEARING.

The Joint Legislative Committee of the organizations seeking the modification of the Volstead Act, are asking Chairman Graham of the House Judiciary Committee to grant a hearing before the committee as a whole, instead of before a sub-committee. In a statement issued by Julian Codman of Boston, and Captain William H. Stayton of Baltimore, of the allied organizations opposed to prohibition, it is contended that the issue involved is too exceedingly important to be circumscribed to review by a sub-committee.

"We charge," the statement reads, "that conditions growing out of prohibition have so seriously undermined public decency, that if a correction is not immediately applied all respect for law, sobriety, social decency and public order will go to pot.

"The people of this nation can no longer be deceived through empty hope, false promises and tabernacle statistics. There is a crying demand that the real facts about Volstead prohibition be exposed.

"We intend to lay before the Congressmen the full consequences of prohibition. We shall succeed in proving that prohibition was conceived in political iniquity and that ever since its birth it has been a disreputable and vicious political menace.

"We invite the proponents of prohibition to come forward with what they can offer in rebuttal. We challenge them to prove that prohibition has any value from either a moral, physical or economic standpoint. We especially invite the 'Reverend' Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, to appear before the Congressional committee that he may give an honest account of his stewardship. We especially invite him to be prepared to take the public into his confidence relative to the astonishing and monumental disclosures of graft and corruption in his department.

"We would like him to explain how he intends to curb the appetite of the people of this nation when he has so utterly failed in suppressing gross wholesale criminality among his personally selected hirelings.

"Our case before the House Judiciary Committee marks the beginning of our fight against a law which is causing the engulfment of national honor and human welfare. Five million organized voters stand behind our effort and we are determined to carry on relentlessly until truth, reason and liberty take the place of falsehood, fanaticism and tyranny."

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1924.

The things I prize of greatest worth
Are just the common things of earth:
The rain, the sun, the grass, the trees,
The flowers, the birds, the glorious breeze,
Clouds that pass, and stars that shine,
Mountains, valley, all are mine.
Rivers broad, and open sea
Are riches none can take from me;
And day by day my thanks I give
That with these common things I live.
—Leonard G. Nattkemper, Long Beach,
in Sierra Educational News.

Get the union label on the articles you buy and
in this way help your fellow unionist get a job.
This is not asking very much of you.

It may be of interest to those who advocate
the Australian plan of compulsory arbitration as
the best means of adjusting industrial disputes
to know that the Arbitration Court in Western
Australia has recently rendered a decision abol-
ishing the forty-four-hour week and re-establish-
ing the forty-eight-hour week on the ground that
in this way the volume of production will be in-
creased. This decision came in spite of the fact
that the unions presented masses of testimony
showing that the volume of production was
greater under the shorter work week. The
American Federation of Labor policy in oppo-
sition to compulsory arbitration under govern-
mental agencies is thus sustained as the proper
course to be followed.

Prisoners in the convict camp of San Ber-
nardino county are subjected to brutal treatment
by deputy sheriffs, according to affidavits filed by
former prisoners. The story recalls treatment
of prisoners in Florida convict camps. One
former prisoner in the convict camp makes affi-
davit that he has seen prisoners handcuffed and
chained to trees and refused food and water for
48 hours. In another instance a prisoner engaged
on road work was beaten until unconscious. He
was brought to the camp, where he revived. He
pleaded in vain for medical attention. Two boy
prisoners were beaten with sledge hammer han-
dles, and deep scalp wounds were opened. The
two deputy sheriffs who used the hammer han-
dles ignored the boys' piteous pleas for mercy.
The long affidavit is a gruesome record of brutal-
ity by prison guards.

Play Your Own Part

We cannot all be alike, perform alike or play the same part in the everyday
affairs of the world. In the labor movement there is a place for every individual
member, a part for each to play and work of some kind that will fit the qualifica-
tions of the humblest in the ranks, and it is through the co-operation of all, each in
his station, that the movement progresses. Henry Van Dyke's tribute to the trees
of the forest, could, with equal aptitude, be applied to human society. He said:

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good;
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm.
Some for the roof, and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream:
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.

It is true, of course, that nature has been more generous in one way or another
with others than with ourselves. Nature has provided some with better brains than
ours, some with better bodies than ours and some with capacities in other direc-
tions that we do not possess, but as a final proposition nature has not left us desti-
tute of merit and capability of some kind. There is always something of a helpful
character that each of us can do, however simple the thing may be, so that there
is no legitimate chance for us being excused from all activity on the ground that
there is nothing we can do to promote the struggle for constant progress of the
organized workers toward the goal of better things for the men and women who
do the world's drudgery. Even if our claim that there are others better qualified
in every way to perform particular details than we are ourselves were allowed,
there would still be the simple matter of attendance at union meetings wherein
our very presence would be of value to the organization, accusing us because of
our failure to put in an appearance once a week or once a month. It is a fact
that cannot be successfully controverted that there is actually a place in the move-
ment for everyone and a rôle that everyone can play to the great advantage of the
whole mass of toiling human beings, both inside and outside of the movement,
and every individual who has become a part of the family of the organized toilers
should take these plain truths into account when tempted to offer excuses for
failure to take an active part in promoting the trade union cause.

The part you play may not be as conspicuous as that taken by the executive
officers of the union and credit may not be as freely or as profusely showered upon
you for the more humble service you render, but there is considerable satisfaction
in the thought that you have been of some help to your fellows, and, after all,
that is about all any officer or any member can hope to get that does not go to
each and every individual member in the way of betterments of a material char-
acter such as increased pay or improved working conditions. Trade unionists
are as lacking in the spirit of gratitude as are citizens of democracies who fail to
show appreciation to those who render them unusually faithful and loyal service,
but this furnishes no excuse to any individual for shirking or failure to do his
plain duty as part and parcel of the great organized labor movement.

Be it ever so humble, play the part you are qualified to play and leave the
matter of credit or reward to the future for determination.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Garment workers of Waterbury, Conn., have won their strike for a 44-hour week. Formerly they worked 50 hours. The union shop is recognized, and there will be no wage reduction.

Judge Hayes of the city court dismissed Jacob Grossman, organizer of the United Garment Workers, who was charged with intimidation. The charge was such a palpable frame-up that the court declined to give it any consideration.

The strikers' victories are a bitter dose to the small group of anti-union employers whose vindictive opposition to the trade union movement is reaching record proportions.

We seldom mention the editors of labor papers in our comments, but we are tempted to this by a rather amusing situation. On the same day we received communications from two different subscribers. One complained that our editorials were all criticisms of opponents and the other just as frankly told us that we devoted all of our space to preaching to the members of the labor movement and advising them what to do. The first mentioned correspondent said what was wanted was constructive advice and suggestions and the other told us in the plainest possible way that we should devote our attention to lambasting the enemies of the labor movement. Truly the way of the labor editor is hard. He is condemned if he does and criticised if he does not. Every subscriber knows more about how the paper should be conducted than does the editor, but their orders are so conflicting that he cannot possibly comply with them, and as a consequence he goes on doing the best he can with the poor equipment the Lord has given him.

Writing in that fine old organ of reaction, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, Raymond G. Carroll draws a rosy picture of the building worker's lot in New York City. After telling of an iron worker employed on an unfinished hotel in the aristocratic Park Avenue section of New York who dined in the completed part of the same hotel in the evening, Mr. Carroll remarks: "This is the mechanic of 1924—all doors open to him, swimming in the best that the city has to offer her favored sons. He has a motor car, phonograph and radio set—everything. The building construction planned for this year alone in New York," Carroll adds, "will cost in the neighborhood of \$600,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. To do this building construction the city has an army of about 100,000 union workers, who are enjoying the highest wages paid anywhere in the world under agreements made with 900 contractor members of the Building Trades Employers' Association." Carroll goes on to say that it is "labor's harvest time, for the whole situation has been democratized. . . . The control is in a labor congress, where all the building trades are represented." Perhaps because of fear of wounding the delicate susceptibilities of the Ledger's anti-union readers, Carroll does not point out that organization, and organization alone, has given the building mechanic the wages and working conditions that he now enjoys. But to the reader of his article it is plain that he recognizes that organization has brought the benefits he so glowingly describes. Nor does Carroll point out what would be the plight of New York's building workers if they were unorganized—he does not tell of the poverty, distress and endless suspensions of work by poorly paid and discontented workmen which would prevail. Labor doesn't have to be told what happens without organization, however, and because it knows what organization does, it is steadily extending the benefits of union membership to larger and larger numbers of workers of both sexes.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mother—Get up, Elsie. Remember it's the early bird that gets the worm.

Elsie (drowsily)—Let him have 'em, mother. I'm not hungry.—The Watchman-Examiner.

"Say, Bill, I was held up by the coffee trap today."

"The what?"

"The trappie coff—the caffie trop—the tropic caff—the—oh, hang it, you know what I mean!"—Boston Transcript.

The Wife—I've just shown him the bill for this hat and—

Her Mother—Oh Laura, your extravagance will—

The Wife—And he said, "Why didn't you get a better one?"—Punch (London).

The Chief—H'm, late again, Smith!

Smith—I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy.

Chief—She'd have done better to have presented you with an alarm clock.

Smith—I rather fancy she has, sir.—The Passing Show (London).

A letter from Palm Beach: "New York is full of restaurants advertising Southern cooking. In the Florida resorts I see restaurants advertising Northern cooking. Is there no part of the country that dares to brag about its cooking at home, where they know it?"—New York Times.

"Is Mr. Perkins at home?" inquired the caller. "Which one, sir? There are brothers living here," said the maid.

For a moment the caller looked puzzled, then he had an idea.

"The one who has a sister living in St. Louis," he explained.—The Watchman-Examiner (New York).

Margaret is only seven years old, but sometimes quite naughty. On one occasion her mother, hoping to be particularly impressive, said, "Don't you know that if you keep on doing so many naughty things your children will be naughty, too?" Margaret dimpled and cried triumphantly, "Oh, mother, now you've given yourself away!"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Henry, why are you late this morning?" "Because the bell rang before I got here."—Everybody's Magazine.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Education of Women is the subject of a series of conferences which will be held at the University of California under the auspices of the School of Education. Miss Cleo Murtland, Associate Professor of Vocational Education in the University of Michigan will lead three conferences dealing with the new social and economic problems involved in the education and employment of women. Men and women in the Bay Region are invited to attend and take part in the discussions.

The meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 in room 123 of the new education building, Haviland Hall, on the University Campus. The topics of the conferences are as follows:

April 2—1. The Education of Women and the New Social Order. Dean Stebbins, Chairman.

April 9—2. The Education of Women Industrial Workers. Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Chairman.

April 16—3. Some Sociological Problems in the Education and Employment of Women. Dr. Helen Bridge, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUTH AND FICTION.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The specious arguments advanced by "open shop" propagandists to mislead the public are quite transparent to all informed unionists, but a certain type of employer seems to be sadly in need of reason in his consideration of them. Defenders of the union principle should contrast the two "open shop" conclusions herein reprinted.

"I indorse the open shop, as opposed to 'the shop in which only members of the union claiming jurisdiction are allowed to retain employment,'" writes F. Lauriston Bullard in the Atlantic Monthly. "The one is consistent with the traditions of Americanism, the other is not. As I conceive the open shop it violates no man's rights, and it secures to all men equal opportunity to work. It does not deny the right to bargain collectively. The workers, through shop committees, may retain every advantage, which the closed shop gives them as to the adjustment of hours and working conditions."

On page two of the January bulletin of the Employing Printers' Association of America, an "open shop" organization, an article, headed "Shop Labor Intrusion," warns "open shop" employers of the danger of harboring union members and advises them to keep in mind "that any member of a labor union is one of the worst liabilities that could attach to his plant."

So, the Pharisees are advised in the rarefied atmosphere of the Atlantic Monthly that the open shop "secures to all men equal opportunity to work," while tactical instructions to employers at the front restrict that broad statement by excluding union members.

The paradox thus exposed certainly gives support to the union contention that the so-called "open shop" is in reality the only kind in which any men are denied the right to work. Any man proficient at the craft at which he wishes to work can easily qualify himself for employment in a "closed shop" by joining the union.

The shop committee idea, advanced by the Atlantic Monthly's contributor, is quite obviously impractical. The employees of one shop cannot enforce demands for improved conditions because they always lack means for a successful strike. They will receive no assistance from fellow workmen in other shops. The one-shop organization plan therefore is only a scheme for reducing all working men to impotency in order that employers may practise any sort of profitable oppression they may fancy.

EXPENDITURES NECESSARY.

Orders, involving expenditures amounting to \$87,985.00, have just been released by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

The installation of control equipment for additional feeder at Station J, located at Sacramento and Montgomery streets, calls for an expenditure of \$13,100.00; changing and increasing size of feeders on Third street in the vicinity of Mariposa and Alameda streets and 22d and Mariposa, \$16,960.00; additional circuit and voltage regulator at Station A, 23d and Louisiana, \$21,300.00; control equipment, Station F, Bay and Webster, \$8500.00; moving of motor generators to provide for larger units at Station C, 226 Jeffrey street, \$5680.00; and the rerouting of circuits on Crescent street and Murray, \$7380.00.

The purchase of land on Ocean avenue, near the Junipero Serra Blvd. calls for an expenditure of \$26,250.00. "This land, which fronts 140 feet on Ocean avenue," H. Bostwick, division manager of the company, states, "will be used as the site of a new sub-station which will be known as Substation L and the construction of which will be started in the very near future."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Another one of our members has turned inventor, and expects soon to engage in the whole-sale manufacture of his device. Ever since the perfection of the linotype and similar slug casting machines various patents have been made by men operating machines designed to raise the assembler box to the proper level for transferring the line of matrices to the casting box of the machine. Every one of these devices, after considerable trial have proven useless, but at last it looks as though one of our local members has solved the problem. For several months C. E. J. Simkins, machinist-operator at the Board of Fire Underwriters, has been working on a device and has brought it to a point of perfection where he has applied for a patent. Mr. Simkins calls the device the "Automatic Linolift." The apparatus works on the same principle as the cam drop on the regular key-board. The eccentric cam that lifts the assembler box is several inches in diameter and lifts the box speedily and positively. It is so designed that should a line "jam" that no damage can result. He has several of the devices on machines about the city and expects soon to place them on the market.

Tom Black, who suffered a broken leg several weeks ago, while engaged in work for the local board of arbitration, is still confined to St. Mary's Hospital. Mr. Black is doing as nicely as can be expected from the nature of his injury, but will likely be laid up for several months.

How the printer and advertising man can better co-operate was the text of the address of A. McKie Donnan, before the members of the Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, at the regular meeting held April 7th. The speaker stated that his knowledge of the mechanical end of the printing business was indeed meagre and that he was greatly assisted in getting results in his visualized conception of a good broadside or newspaper ad by the co-operation of an intelligent compositor. In many cases the sole equipment of an advertising man was a pair of rubber-tired glasses, a dollar and a quarter book on advertising and an office, and it was that type of individual that indicated his vast knowledge of the relative value of space that directed an inch single column ad be set in sixty-point Cheltenham bold. Mr. Donnan deplored the enormous waste of energy and money in producing printing of such poor quality that the message is killed in the printing. A much smaller volume of higher class work is to be preferred. The speaker instanced the value of a properly printed book that contained no sales message in the sense of selling talk, by stating that he had been the recipient of many type catalogues from different plants—most of them had added to the janitor's troubles—but one of them was so printed and so bound that it carried within its covers that most potent force in advertising, the desire of possession, and it had been his constant companion for three or four years. This specimen book was from the Reynard Press. He concluded by congratulating the members of the club on their work of carrying the message of good printing to the world, and of educating by the printed example a desire to possess the article portrayed in an attractive typographical dress.

J. L. Bartlett, member of the scale committee of Stockton Union, accompanied by his wife and son, spent the week end in the bay region visiting relatives and friends. While in the city he called at the office of the union and stated that the newspaper scale of Stockton had been settled with the exception of wages and an agreement has been reached to incorporate whatever settlement is reached in this city.

The Leader, which is now located on Ninth

street, is building a new office building on Ninth street, between Mission and Minna streets. The new home of the Leader will be two stories and will be ready for occupancy early in July. Upon completion of the new building considerable new equipment will be added and the scope of work broadened.

The Trade Printery has recently moved from 340 Sansome street to the new building at 619 California street. Since moving to the new location the Printery has installed another linotype machine and have added a Babcock "Optimo" press to their equipment, which enables them to print their various publications in their own shop. This makes three first-class shops in this building, the other two being the Board of Fire Underwriters and Margaret Mary Morgan's shop.

Those chronic kickers on the Examiner staff that complained because Secretary-Treasurer Springer did not have a machine to take them home in after the last meeting of Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be able to ride home in a new 1924 Maxwell Sedan (if it don't rain—can't spoil the polish, you know). Yes, this machine goes both ways, Harry and Cy.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday, April 13, at 2 o'clock, in Union Hall, Labor Temple. During the last 15 months, from January 1, 1923, to March 31, 1924, there has been paid for sick benefits \$4225, and in January, 1924, \$200 was paid for death benefits. Six members of the society are now on the continued sick list and will perhaps be carried for the rest of their days. Such benevolence and unlimited payment of benefits can be found in very few organizations (if any) that operate along similar fraternal lines. The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society has stood for many years as pre-eminent in fraternal circles, because of the great value given to its members for the small amount of contributions paid. Two very efficient physicians, one each in San Francisco and Oakland, with druggists on both sides of the bay, offer every facility for the protection of health and body. The members of No. 21 as well as the Mailers of San Francisco and Oakland should avail themselves of the opportunity to affiliate themselves with an institution of this character. A \$10,000 treasury guarantees the fulfillment of the contract on the part of the society. Those interested should get in touch with Albert Springer, Sr., secretary-treasurer, 565 Mission street, or any member of the society and they will be glad to go into details.

Rumor has it that Dave Hughes and Harry Crotty have about reached a parting of the ways. Their divergence of paths comes over a question of dietetics, Harry wishing to switch to "Wrigleys after each meal," while Dave, a famous

vocalist of Welsh ditties, insists on taking grape juice, which, according to him, bequeaths a mellow tone to song.

Dave Coleman of the Herald is watching the progress of a new San Francisco made car, to be placed on market in December, called the Colonial 8. If it lives up to expectations Mr. Coleman intends to make himself a Christmas present of one.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Messrs. Martin, Davis and Dye were fortunate in money matters the past week, being on the receiving line when gifts varying from \$10 to \$50 were made.

Friends of H. M. Whitmore, formerly an ad sub, will hear with pleasure of his rise in the world. Associated with L. R. Spillar, he conducts the Enterprise Press at 312 Linden avenue, South San Francisco. They issue an eight-page paper with the help of a model K linotype and have more job work than two men can comfortably handle.

In seven months Guy Swan drove his 1923 Hudson 13,000 miles, most of which were made on his two months' vacation last year, when he visited about thirty states and portions of Canada. The tires were nearly gone so Mr. Swan turned it in last week as part payment on a '24 Hudson coach, a yearly custom of his, but as the Hudson people changed models this year he had to pay a little more than usual, something like \$500.

Two imported pipes and leather-covered case were presented to Frank Hutchinson one night last week when he was elected inner guard of San Mateo Lodge, No. 1108, B. P. O. E. A confirmed pipe smoker, it's doubtful if his brother Elks could have given him a more satisfying token of their esteem, and Mr. Hutchinson is justly gratified. He is also a director of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society.

It would seem that the age of wonders is yet to be written in the past tense, for B. E. Noble, adman, anyway. A friend, connected with a local financial institution, gave him a tip that his firm had just foreclosed a mortgage on property at 215 Acadia street and advised him to hustle to its offices and let the firm know he was in a buying mood. He managed to secure the property, a two-story flat on a 30x150-foot lot, by paying the mortgage of \$2400. Painters and paperhangers are now at work and he soon will have a neat income from rents.

Last Sunday "Papa" and Mrs. Hirst answered the call of the open road, their Overland, of ancient vintage, carrying them far down the peninsula. But coming back—well, it showed its age if nothing else. Some miles from home it gave a couple of asthmatic coughs and expired with a moan. Did George send for a tow? Not him.

Stop Interrupting Your Nerve System My Entirely New System Corrects the Arches and Eliminates Callouses and Corns
BRUNO'S SOLID LEATHER ARCH SUPPORTERS—FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
MEN'S \$15; LADIES \$10 AND UP—SUNDAY BY APPOINTMENT—169 VALENCIA ST. TEL. MARKET 2509

The First Bank in the Mission District



THE MISSION BANK

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

A big passenger bus came roaring along, swept the decrepit Overland into its wake and suction brought the Hirsts triumphantly into town.

Having "spoiled the Philistines" of something in the neighborhood of a hundred smackers, Red Aro wended his way home Saturday night in a jubilant state of mind as it isn't often an apprentice owns that much dough at any one time.

"Is one Dan O'Connell about?" asked a stranger of Chet Martin one night recently. Chet pointed him out and turned to be confronted by Monsieur De Jarnatt with an inquiring look. "One Dan O'Connell. How many of him are there?" asked the Frenchman. "Two," replied

Mr. Martin. "Half here, the other—the better half—at home."

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hearn left Saturday for San Diego and way points in their Buick. They will be away a month or six weeks, their objective being a good old-fashioned pleasure jaunt.

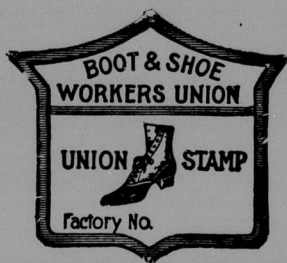
Stanley Nelson sailed on the Kroonland Saturday for New York, via Panama Canal and Havana. Stan said he will remember the boys and hoist an extra one or two when he reaches the Cuban capital, which benighted city knows not Volstead. He expects to reach Paris in plenty of time to see the windup of the Olympic games.

This is vouched for by Selig Olcovich. He

and "Pop" Fish were riding home one evening when a gentleman got aboard, saw Pop, and sitting down beside him, recalled himself to Pop's memory as a schoolmate. During a pause in reminiscences he asked Pop how old he is. Instead of replying Mr. Fish began a tale of boyhood days. Another pause and the same question, with a similar result. Came another interlude and the question of his age, but this time Pop hurriedly bade him good-by and got off the car.

Missionary work in the organization of chapel benefit societies is being carried on in Oakland by Jim Kennard, a member of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society. He has interested Fred Bebergall, skipper of the Tribune, and several members of that chapel and hopes to see one organized there in the near future.

This Stamp on Boots and Shoes Signifies:



That the principle of the Collective Bargain is operative and no strikes or lockouts are permitted. That the manufacturer and employees are settling their disputes through mutual adjustment or arbitration without losses from cessation of work.

That industry and workmanship are benefited by uninterrupted production leading to highest quality.

That goods will be delivered on time so that dealers and wearers may be assured of seasonable footwear.

A system of handling labor problems that has been in operation more than 25 years and has created growing respect between employers and employees.

Manufacturers and workmen producing shoes bearing the above Stamp deserve the support of all wage earners and all friends of industrial peace.

Shoe retailers are requested to carry full lines of shoes bearing the Stamp, and all friends of fair and equitable labor relations are requested to purchase same.

List of makers of shoes bearing the Stamp furnished on request.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely
General President

Charles L. Baine
General Sec.-Treas.

"EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

LIBERTY BANK
SAVINGS COMMERCIAL

You are welcome here

any time between
nine in the morning
and twelve midnight.

"Use Our Night Service"

Market, Mason & Turk Streets

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing overrips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 4, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Retail Shoe Clerks—W. T. Powers, vice Jacob Schlusel. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Thomas B. W. Leland, Coroner, enclosing copy of summary of auto accidents. From Joint Committee of Bakery Workers' Unions, stating that the Torino Bakery was unfair to their organizations. Copy of judgment of the Civil Service Commission in regard to the duties of trackmen and janitors. From Congresswoman Mae E. Nolan, with reference to the immigration bill. From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, stating that the Regal Shoe Store, Sturgis & Franklin, and the three C. H. Baker stores have signed their agreement.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Theatrical Federation, relative to the Players' Club and the Regent Theatre which are now on the unfair list. From the Theatrical Federation, relative to a complaint from the Bill Posters' Union against the Foster-Kleiser Co.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, in regard to the union stamp of their organization.

Request complied with—From the Label Section, with reference to the organization of the Trade Union Promotional League in San Francisco.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Scharenberg, requesting the Council to protest against the present policy of the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation in permitting operators of tonnage owned by the people of the United States to man these ships with Filipinos, Chinese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship of the United States. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Resolution reads:

"Whereas, Years ago the United States Shipping Board informed the people of the United States that one of its most important purposes was to Americanize the personnel of the American merchant marine; and

"Whereas, For reasons that have never been explained, the vessels belonging to the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and allocated to private owners under contract for operation have been and are still carrying aliens of all description, amongst whom Chinese and Filipinos are the favorites on the Pacific Ocean; and

"Whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the future of our country that men eligible to citizenship of the United States should be employed on the vessels of the United States, because the future officers of our merchant marine must serve in the unlicensed grades to acquire the experience necessary to obtain a license and be entrusted with the powers of command in any department of the vessel; and

"Whereas, Skill and experience as seamen cannot be acquired except at sea and it is a fundamental fact attested by history that in the final analysis a nation's share in the ocean carrying trade and in the world's sea power is determined by the number of skilled loyal seamen which any nation is able to furnish from amongst its own population; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled, April 4, 1924, that we most earnestly and emphatically protest against the present policy of the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation in permitting operators of tonnage owned by the people of the United States to man these ships with Filipinos, Chinese and other

aliens ineligible to citizenship of the United States; further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the United States Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the United States Senators from California, and the members of the House of Representatives from California."

Communication from Will J. French, enclosing statement giving reasons for his resignation from the Industrial Accident Commission. Moved to refer to the Labor Clarion and the Executive Committee to draft a proper protest against the conditions now existing on the Industrial Accident Commission; carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Your committee respectfully requests those unions which have been cited to appear regarding firms on the unfair list to do so at the next meeting of the committee, to be held Monday evening, April 7th. Pursuant to the constitution and by-laws of the Council, committee respectfully reports that Delegate Brundage has been absent from the meetings of the committee for the past four weeks without presenting an excuse, therefore recommend that his place be declared vacant and that election be held to fill vacancy. Moved that this matter be re-referred to Executive Committee; motion carried. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Announced that a final hearing on the proposed charter amendment will be held on Thursday evening, April 10th.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Stated that the Rosenthal stores were fair to their union.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$283.57. **Expenses**—\$157.39.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held April 2, 1924.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:15 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

The roll call of officers the following were noted absent: John Coakly.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communication received from the International Typographical Union; read, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Retail Shoe Clerks reported that Feltman & Curme at 979 Market street are still unfair. Cigarmakers reported that business is fair; Van Camp and El Primo brands of cigars are still unfair; ask a demand for their label when buying cigars. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows, overstuffed furniture. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good; all members working. Garment Cutters reported that business is fair, ask a demand for the label when buying shirts, pants and overalls. Cooks No. 44 reported that business is fair; look for the house card in all restaurants. Grocery Clerks reported that the Piggly Wiggly, Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore streets, White's Cash and Carry at 26th and Castro streets, and the Potrero Basket Grocery at 2511 24th street are still unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for April is purple. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying custom made clothes. Ladies' Auxiliary reported that their Bunko party was a success; delegates asked to impress upon their members the importance of sending the women to the meetings of the Auxiliary. Bakery Wagon Drivers reported that they are waging an active campaign against the Torino Bakery at 2823 24th street. Agitation Committee reported that they met, and submit the following report to the

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

IT PAYS TO BUY

BENDER'S SHOES

FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

2412 Mission Street
Martha Washington Shoes
Near Twentieth
Buster Brown Shoes

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS



41 Grant Ave., San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in all principal cities in California

M. Friedman & Co.
259 to 273 Post St. ^{Near} Stockton San Francisco.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you, whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

WALTER N.

BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

Section to adopt: After considering the various matters referred to the committee by the Label Section, committee recommends as follows:

1. That the Section instruct Secretary Lane to take over the agency of the Webb-Smiley Neckwear Company of St. Louis, and start to sell union-made handkerchiefs which at present are neither manufactured nor kept for sale in the stores of San Francisco, the compensation of the agent to be the percentage on cash orders allowed by the manufacturer.

2. That the delegates to the section investigate the stationery used by the local unions and their internationals, and in case there is found any one not using the watermarked paper of the union paper makers, that such organization be requested through the Secretary of the Label Section to comply with the appeal of the Paper Makers' Union to use such label stationery.

3. That a letter be issued during the month of April to all unions calling attention to the various matters now being agitated by the Label Section.

4. That the Label Section request the Executive Committees of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to meet in joint session with the special committees of the two Councils for the purpose of considering ways and means for the starting of a Union Label Promotional League.

5. That the bill for 500 cards, amounting to \$4, owing to Walter N. Brunt, be paid by the Section. The cards in question give the addresses of the Union Label Collar Agency and are to facilitate the giving of orders for collars by intending purchasers.

Moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Agitation Committee be adopted as a whole.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that we appoint a Label Agent. Amendment to the motion, that we lay over the matter of appointing a label agent until after the meeting of the joint committees. Vote for the amendment was 9 for and 3 against.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills; same ordered paid.

Dues, \$18.00; Agent Fund, \$14.88; total, \$32.88. Disbursements, \$48.80.

The roll call of unions, the following were represented by delegates: Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 1156, Butchers No. 115, Bakery Wagon Drivers, Cigarmakers, Cracker Bakers, Cooks No. 44, Federal Employees, Carpenters No. 34, Grocery Clerks, Glove Workers, Hoisting Engineers, Lithographers, Office Employees, Garment Cutters, Printing Pressmen, Upholsterers, Retail Shoe Clerks, Tailors, Typographical, Waiters, Ladies' Auxiliary.

Is your Local represented on this list? If not,

why not send your delegates to the meetings of the Section.

Don't buy anything that don't bear the label. Demand the Bell Brand Collar from your merchant, if he can't supply you the Label Section will through our agent, Brother Theo. Johnson, Room No. 205, Labor Temple.

Demand the Lithographers' label on your bank checks; see if your Local uses union bank checks.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

WANT YOUR HELP.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 21, 1924.

To Organized Labor—Greeting: There are now pending in the House of Representatives of the United States about one hundred bills seeking the modification of the Volstead enforcement law, and Senate Bill 1524 pending in the United States Senate. These bills have for their purpose the change of the alcoholic content of beverages from the present less than one-half of one per cent to 2.75 per cent, which is non-intoxicating in fact.

The American Federation of Labor in conventions assembled, has in the interest of true temperance repeatedly declared itself in unmistakable terms in favor of modification of the Volstead enforcement law, and directed the Executive Council to do everything within its power to bring about such modification.

We urgently request that you, as officers of the labor movement, prevail upon your individual members to write to your two United States Senators urging them to work and vote for the early passage of Senate Bill 1524, and to write to your Congressmen to work and vote for the early passage of a 2.75 per cent beverage bill.

There will be powerful opposition, of course. The Anti-Saloon League, backed by certain big business, for selfish reasons will seek to have Congressmen and Senators oppose modification.

Immediate action is necessary if we hope to get results in this session of Congress! Letters written by individuals have much more effect than form letters or petitions.

Hoping to have your hearty co-operation in this drive to rid the country of the many evils resulting from the present Volstead law, we are,

Fraternally yours,

Adam Huebner, John Rader, Joseph Obergiell,
A. J. Kugler, General Officers.

Indorsed by the American Federation of Labor,
March 20, 1924—Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary.

Indorsed by the Joint Legislative Committee,
March 20, 1924—James Duncan, Chairman.

Men and women of labor, write now!—and urge your friends to do likewise.

A. KVAALE

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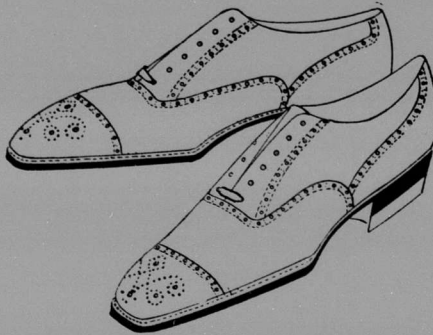
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: George G. Kelly of the bricklayers, Charles A. Nelson of the carpenters, John W. Welton of the teamsters, Elmer E. Wellfare, Daniel Clarke, and Otto J. Hassler of the painters, Ralph Avery of the railroad trainmen, William McNamara of the boiler-makers.

At Scranton, Pa., a new agreement between the employers and the Meat Cutters' Union has resulted in an increase of \$5 per week for the workers. This indicates that there is a general tendency throughout the United States toward increases in pay because of the increased cost of living.

There is an effort under way in the labor movement in San Francisco to induce Mayor Rolph upon his return to this country from Australia to re-establish Timothy Reardon as president of the Board of Public Works in this city. Reardon has been of great benefit to the movement in his official capacity and it is the desire of the great mass of the membership that the real authority in this field shall replace him in the position that he abandoned at the request of the acting mayor.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union is at the present time putting forth an especial effort through Mr. Cory, international representative to create a demand for union label shoes. The only safe way, as Mr. Cory points out, is to be sure that the label appears upon the shoes that you purchase. Fair stories, without the label, must be taken with a grain of salt.

Organization of non-union crafts engaged in activities affecting automotive transportation in the bay district, is proposed by labor leaders behind the move to form a Bay District Automotive Trades Council. The council would provide affiliation for a dozen crafts in San Francisco, Alameda, Solano, Marin and San Mateo counties whose members are engaged in repair,

manufacture and service on automobiles. Launched by Automobile Mechanics' Local 1305, a committee of five from that body is now interesting the affected unions in the move. Plan for a unification of interests and a better means for negotiation with the employers is behind the move. Eventually it is proposed to have the district council form the basis for a State Automotive Trades Council. Tire vulcanizers, gas station employees, battery men and topmen will be unionized if the scheme goes through. Unions asked to affiliate are: Auto mechanics, painters, body builders, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, stable and garage employees, chauffeurs, bakery and milk wagon drivers and retail delivery drivers. Local 1305's committee comprises: Felix Dumond, George Barron, Floyd Manning, E. G. Younger and M. G. Stites.

The Motion Picture Operators' Union celebrated its 20th anniversary Friday night with a smoker at union headquarters, 107 Jones street. George Gillette, representing a kodak company, detailed the process of motion picture film manufacture.

Garment Workers' Local 131 initiated six new members at its last meeting. Efforts to have all unions instruct members to look for the garment workers' union label on all working clothes purchased by them are being made by Miss Nellie Casey, business agent of the organization.

Harsh criticism of our associates for failure to do their full duty toward the union label, card and button does not always bring the desired result, but setting a good example usually does.

When you desire to purchase a
FORD or a CHEVROLET Car
Call on
Delegate TOMMY MALONEY
at the Labor Temple, or 45 Perry St.
Phone Douglas 229

AUTOS WANTED FOR VETS.

Margaret Mary Morgan, Supervisor of San Francisco, has issued an appeal to automobile owners for the loan of machines for disabled world war veterans, who are in the hospitals, to give them an outing on Memorial Day, May 30th. The World War Mothers indorsed the action and will also participate.

TO SUPPORT REARDON.

A movement is under way in labor circles to bring the question of the removal of Timothy Reardon from the presidency of the Board of Public Works by Acting Mayor McLaren to the attention of Mayor James Rolph immediately upon his return from his trip to points in Australia and New Zealand. The contention is that Reardon has been at the head of the municipal works body for more than ten years and that there has never been a breath of scandal or a serious complaint of any kind against him during all of these years and that his record is especially creditable because of the great amount of public improvements that have been handled during his administration of the important office. Mayor Rolph will be asked to reinstate Reardon solely upon his good record.

ARMY AND NAVY "Y."

The support of organized labor is being asked in the campaign to be launched next week for a new Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. on the Embarcadero.

The campaign has its incentive in a gift of \$650,000 made by the International Y. M. C. A. on the condition that San Francisco subscribe \$275,000 toward the same purpose. A citizen's executive committee headed by Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur, chairman; Paul Shoup, General Hunter Liggett, and Rear Admiral A. H. Halstead, vice-chairmen, is in charge.

The project has been indorsed by the Community Chest and the Board of Supervisors and has the support of ranking officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. These agree that such a building has a definite part in San Francisco's plans for a greater port; that it is essential to the welfare of the youth of the armed service and will do much to bring the Fleet here more frequently than in the past.

The new building, representing an investment of approximately a million dollars, will be one of the finest of its kind in America, and will be a big factor in creating for San Francisco the name of being one of the nation's most hospitable cities to the enlisted men.

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